Tarachidia heonyx Dyar.

In material sent by Mr. Rollin H. Baker of College Station, Tex., there was one specimen of this species from Brewster County, Tex. This species was described (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 297, 1913) from Cerritos, San Luis Potosi, Mexico. In addition to the type there are two other specimens from Mexico in the U. S. National Museum collection.

GEOMETRIDAE.

Drepanodes epionata Guenée.

In material submitted for identification by Mr. John L. Sperry, of Riverside, Calif., were two males of this species from the United States, the first, I believe, recorded from this country. One specimen was collected at Brownsville, Tex. (23-X-35); the other is from the Baboquivari Mountains, Ariz. (27-IV-38). Both were collected by Grace H. and John L. Sperry.

I have made slides from the Arizona male and from West Indian specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection and have no doubt about their identity.

PAPILIONIDAE.

Papilio andraemon bonhotei Sharpe.

Although this species has been reported from the United States previously,[1] the receipt of two specimens on June 4, 1940, seems worth recording at this time.

Through Mr. J. H. Matteson, of Miami, Fla., we received a male and a female collected at Miami, Fla., May 3, 1940, by William Sawyer. Both are in good condition and undoubtedly belong here. Mr. Austin Clark concurs with me in this opinion.

This species does not appear in our recent list of the Lepidoptera of North America, owing, perhaps, to the doubtful nature of Holland's record, but there seems to be little doubt that the species is established within our boundaries and should be added to our list.

A NEW SPECIES OF LISSONOTA (HYM., ICHNEUMONIDAE).

By R. A. CUSHMAN,
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The new species described below is published at this time in order that the name may be available for use in an economic paper on the host species.

[1] Holland, W. J., Annals Carneg. Mus., vol. 1, p. 489, 1902.

Lissonota inconstans, new species.

This species shows remarkable variation in color even in a genus notable for specific variation.

Similar to *pleuralis* (Cresson), from which it is immediately distinguishable in the female by the fact that the inner orbits are never pale throughout nor are the frontal orbits pale; and in the male by the invariably black cheeks and malar space and partly black face; in both sexes, also, the temples are much broader than in *pleuralis*, in which they are notably narrow and strongly receding.

Female.—Length 6–9 mm., antenna 4–6 mm., ovipositor sheath 4–6 mm.; holotype, length 8 mm., antenna 5.5 mm., ovipositor sheath 5.5 mm.

Head mat, in front view distinctly broader than long; cheeks slightly convex; eyes slightly diverging below; face medially elevated, its width at top slightly greater than length of eye; malar space about three-fourths as long as basal width of mandible; clypeus strongly rounded at apex; temple strongly convex, about two-thirds as long as short diameter of eye; postocellar line twice as long as diameter of an ocellus and nearly twice as long as ocellocular line.

Thorax shining, finely punctate, with pronotum and propodeum mat; notaulices impressed, especially just behind anterior margin; propodeum longer before than behind carina and with rather distinct diverging median carinae; areolet sessile; abscissula little longer than intercubitella and hardly a fifth as long as apical abscissa of radiella; nervellus weakly broken below middle and slightly inclivous.

Abdomen mat, with faint scattered punctures basally; first tergite a little longer than broad, with a faint, slightly rugulose transverse impression near apex and with a median longitudinal impression flanked by slightly raised ridges; ovipositor slender, cylindrical.

Black, with thorax partly, apical margins of tergites and the legs largely, red; clypeus apically, mandibles, a dot above each eye, margins of mesoscutum from notaulices to tegulae, humeral angle of pronotum, tegula, costa, and subalar tubercle whitish; lower margins of pronotum and propleura, mesoscutum except a median longitudinal black streak, scutellum, mesopleura and metapleura largely, and mesosternum red; apex of hind tibia, hind tarsus entirely and apical joints of other tarsi blackish; wings hyaline with brown venation; tergites 1–6 progressively more broadly red, others entirely black; venter white, sternites blackish. The red color varies in extent from almost entirely covering the thorax and very broad tergal bands to almost complete absence. In some specimens there is a larger or smaller orbital mark on the face, while others lack both this and the supraorbital spot. The front and middle coxae are sometimes partly stramineous.

Male.—structurally like female except in the usual sexual differences of longer antennae, larger eyes and ocelli, shorter malar space, and more slender abdomen. Never so extensively red as the reddest female, frequently not at all red, tergites at most narrowly yellowish apically; clypeus entirely, facial orbits broadly, and two oblique spots in middle of face whitish; lower margins of pronotum and propleura, frequently a streak on lower edge of mesopleuron, and the front and middle coxae and trochanters also whitish. Variation consists in the more or

less frequent lack of the median facial and supraorbital spots, entire lack of red on thorax, and presence or absence of either or both red and white on mesopleuron.

The holotype and allotype are selected from about the mean of the color variation.

Host.—*Melissopus latiferreanus* (Walsingham).

Type locality.—Santa Barbara, Calif.

Type.—No. 54294, U. S. National Museum.

Paratypes.—California Academy of Sciences; Canadian National Collection.

Forty-eight females (including holotype) and 22 males, all reared by S. M. Dohanian in March and April, 1939 and 1940, from the host in its various food plants, Catalina cherry, acorns, filbert nuts, and walnuts, at various localities in California and Oregon, principally Santa Barbara, Calif., and Polk County, Oregon. Other localities are Albany, Springfield, Woodburn, Eugene and vicinity, Washington County and Benton County, Oregon; and Vallinais, Calif. The principal food plant of the host in California is the Catalina cherry and in Oregon acorns.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Spider Book, by John Henry Comstock, revised and edited by W. J. Gertsch, Assistant Curator, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History. Large 8 vo., cloth, 729 pp., 771 illus., N. Y., Doubleday Doran Co., 1940, $6.00.

Between spiders and insects there exists a systematic relationship and an economic status sufficiently close that the issuance of a new book on spiders is a matter of considerable interest to the student of insects as well. The original first edition of Comstock's Spider Book treating of North American forms, was published in 1912, and, since it supplied a definite need, it attained great popularity and within a few years became internationally known as the definitive work on spiders. Appearing at a time when arachnology was the property of a few trained systematists, it opened the way to a new appreciation of spiders and their near relatives, since for the first time it brought together in concise form a wealth of information on the structure, habits, and classification of the American arachnids. It also corrected many erroneous impressions about these common animals and emphasized the interest and the keen enjoyment in store for all who study them. The 1912 edition has been out of print for a number of years, and an occasional copy coming to light now and then in the stock of rare book dealers become in the nature of a collector's item and commanded excellent prices.